

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XX .. NO. 67.

HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1895.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1684.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, \$5
Per month, Foreign \$75
Per year, \$50
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NO FREIGHT TO BE SHIPPED.

Mokolii to Take Paiai to the Leper Settlement.

TWO SPECIAL MEETINGS HELD.

Investigation of Cargo by the Belgic Immigrants Released as Soon as Practicable—Mails Allowed Sent to Other Islands—Health at Other Ports.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday morning of short duration, and discussed the matter of dealing with garbage, etc.

Another meeting was held in the afternoon, which was attended by a large number of people. With President Smith were present Drs. Day, Wood, Emerson, Myers, Wayson, Howard, Smith, Monsarrat, Collector Castle, John Ena, Minister Damon, J. F. Hackfeld, George Fairchild, Manager of Makée Sugar Company, Members Lansing and Waterhouse and Health Agent Reynolds.

President Smith explained that there were several important matters to be considered at the meeting. The Chinese immigrants at the quarantine station was the first brought up for discussion. Owing to the situation it could not be decided as to when they would be released, but as soon as a steamer could be secured—perhaps in a few days, if no new cases appeared, they would be sent to the different plantations. It was brought out that several of the island steamers were not allowed to land freight at different points on the other islands, precautions which were considered necessary owing to the existing state of affairs in Honolulu.

The President brought up the matter of the cargo by the Belgic. It was desired to ascertain if the sickness was brought by the passengers or that of the freight was still in the custom house. He would call up the question later, when other business had been disposed of.

A petition had been received from Wailuku asking that no freight be allowed to land there; also a communication from Kauai endorsing the stand taken by the Board as to passengers for that district, and if many more cases broke out to prevent freight from being sent also.

President Smith asked several persons present as to the matter of food supplies on the other islands. Mr. Hackfeld said the plantations represented by him needed supplies regularly, and money to pay the laborers. He could not say if an embargo was placed on freight whether it would result to serious disadvantage to the plantations.

George Fairchild explained that the Makée Sugar Company ordered goods almost every steamer from Honolulu; they were nearly out of barley, having to feed several hundred mules. It was imperative that groceries, feed, etc., be sent to his place. The people were expecting the steamer there, and if she should not show up they would think cholera was raging in Honolulu, thereby frightening friends and relatives.

He also brought out the fact that the captain of the Mikahala and the purser of the same steamer were on shore at Nawiliwili and mingling with people there.

The President replied that if the parties were on shore they had violated strict written orders. The matter would be investigated, and the parties reprimanded, as they deserved to be. So far as people feeling bad about a steamer not arriving from Honolulu, that could not be helped; the first duty of the Board was protection of public health.

The young native man that had died on Queen street had no connection with Iwilei, and had not been employed on the dock. So far there could be no trace of the disease coming from the Belgic or elsewhere. His was the most pronounced case of cholera yet developed.

Particular stress was laid on the matter of protecting the people of the other islands, and if there would be the slightest danger of infection by shipping freight, it should not be allowed. Dr. Howard said a large lot of disinfectant was ready for shipment to the other islands today, if the steamers were to be allowed to go.

Mr. Lansing stated that Honolulu was the base of the food supply of the entire country, and if freight could not be sent to the other islands, some hardship must necessarily result. It was a difficult question to decide.

Replying to a question Dr. Day said that if no new cases appeared in five days, there would, in his opinion, be no danger of sending freight to any of the other islands. It had been found true in almost every case that new goods did not transmit infection, but the line could be safely drawn on second-hand goods, such as furniture in use, bedding, etc., that were to be feared in carrying small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, etc.

At this point President Smith stated that the matter of the officers of the Mikahala going ashore and mingling among the people of Kauai would be investigated. Arrangements had been made to dispatch the Mokolii to the leper settlement with 850 bundles of paiai, it being absolutely necessary that the lepers should be cared for.

CHAMBER DEFERS ACTION.

Government Has no Available Funds for the Project.

MAILS BY THE S. S. MIOWERA.

Subscription List Among Business Men Three Thousand Dollars Secured. Cost of Chartering Claudiine Placed at \$400 per Day—Board not Conferred.

confer with the Government and merchants, realizing the importance of steamer and mail communications. 'Tis well as far as this goes and they all deserve the thanks of the community, but does the Government and merchants realize what it is to cut off communication with the islands; here are dozens, nay scores of island people who came here innocently, not knowing that there was such a thing as cholera (?) in Honolulu—well, here they are, and of course must remain, that is well; but to cut off all communication with family and home ties, to say nothing of business, is something unknown in any civilized country. In epidemics we have none—mails have never been stopped; and if, as a precaution to public health, freight has been stopped, the steamship company should show enterprise and volunteer to carry mails, if nothing else, to allay the fears of our island friends, to say nothing of the many families of our quarantined

HORRIBLE CRIMES BY CHINESE

Frightful Massacre of English and American Missionaries.

BUTCHER WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Gladstone Speaks on Armenian Reforms. Score of People Injured by Lightning—Seas Being Destroyed in Burning Sea—French Wheat Crop is short

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Telegraph tomorrow will print a dispatch from Shanghai, stating that the massacre at Kucheng occurred on July 31st.

The officials suppressed the news for three days. The names of the killed are:

Miss Elsie Marshall, Miss Annie Goodwin, Miss Bessie Newcombe and Miss Flora Stewart, all of the English Zenana Mission, Miss Nellie Saunders, Rev. Dr. Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart, of the Church Missionary Society.

Five of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart's children were killed and two survive. One had a knee broken and the other, a baby, lost an eye.

The following were saved: Miss Hartford, of the American Mission; Miss Coddington, of the English Zenana Mission, and Rev. S. Phillips, of the English Church Missionary Society.

United States Consul Elixson, who is stationed at Foo Chow, with a party of volunteers upon receipt of the news of the massacre started on a steam launch for the scene and has returned, bringing with him the wounded Americans.

The experiences of the survivors were terrible. They say that death was the least part of the sufferings of the butchered women.

The indignation here is intense.

Nevertheless, the many warships in the harbor are idle. A mass meeting

has been arranged for tomorrow to protest against the lack of energy on the part of the authorities and to urge that reparation be made and that the guilty persons be punished.

The mandarins endeavor to blame certain secret societies for the outrage. The Europeans, however, regard this as nonsense. The officials are renewing their old tactics of stopping telegrams.

The reports of the outrage are badly mixed. The latest says it is now known that ten persons were killed, including Miss Lena Stewart and Dr. Stewart's whole family, except two. The American missionaries, Miss Hartford and Dr. Gregory, escaped, but the former was fearfully mangled. Several English and American children were killed.

The London Standard tomorrow will demand that the murderers be visited with condign punishment and that a stern example be made of the officials who virtually connived at the commission of the crime. The paper will say:

"If the Emperor cannot or will not protect British residents we must give him assistance of a kind he will not welcome."

The Chronicle will say it trusts that Great Britain and the United States will combine to teach the Chinese a lesson that will cause foreigners to be respected forever, but, in view of the conditions existing in the country, the bodies sending missionaries there, especially women, incur the gravest responsibility. The whole question, the Chronicle adds, ought to be reconsidered.

The Times will say: "The outrage must, of course, form the subject of strong representation to China from England and probably from the United States. It must not be passed over as a trifling. Immunity of the murderers would cause a standing menace to the lives and property of the whole European community in China."

London, August 7.—The British naval commander on the Chinese station has received orders to enforce the demand for redress and satisfaction for the Kucheng massacre.

SHANGHAI, August 7.—Chinese soldiers who were sent to protect the missionaries in Kucheng, broke into the houses and plundered what the Vegetarians had left. The American Consul at Foochow has obtained evidence that the mandarins were aware that an attack was intended days before it took place. Native Christians are being subjected to terrible persecutions. Foreigners are insulted everywhere. H. M. S. Linnet has been ordered to Foochow.

MAY MEET AT ARDMORE

Big Prize Fight Likely to Occur in Indian Territory

WASHINGTON, August 8.—There is a probability that the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight may be pulled off near Ardmore, in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory. It was learned tonight from undoubted authority that Judge Kilgore was requested by Dan Stewart to look up the legal status of boxing contests in the Indian Territory, over which he has judicial control.

Judge Kilgore promptly informed him that there was no law against glove fights in his jurisdiction.

It is understood that Stewart has discovered that it may cost more money to fight the reformers in Texas than he cares to pay. Consequently, while he will go ahead building the big Dallas Amphitheater, he will also quietly secure a mammoth circus tent, capable of seating 25,000 people, and shove it over into the Indian territory, which is only four hours' ride from Dallas.

The master has already been laid before the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad officials, and they have promised to make whatever arrangements are necessary to switch trains from the other lines running into Dallas on to their own tracks, and then take them all over into the Chickasaw nation. The Federal law does not apply in the Chickasaw na-

tion in matters of a local character and therefore the fight can be held without danger of legal interruption.

IRISH RACE CONVENTION

One Thousand Delegates Will Meet in Chicago During September.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The grand convention of the Irish race in America which had been projected and agitated for the last two years, has at length taken shape and will be held in Chicago September 24th, 25th and 26th.

It will consist of 1,000 delegates chosen by the Irish patriotic, political and military organizations of the country. But these delegates will be accompanied by a much larger number of representative Irishmen, so that the total attendance in the convention will, it is expected, be over 10,000.

The business meetings of the delegates will be held in the Auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association, but it is expected the reunions will be held in the largest halls in the city. The men in charge of the convention are chary of dwelling on its objects, methods and hopes.

CUBAN REBELS FORM A GOVERNMENT.

NASSAU, (N. P.), August 6.—Reports from the rebel headquarters in Baire, Cuba, confirm the rumored foundation of a provisional government in the valley of the Yara. General Bartolome Masso, nominated by the General-in-Chief, Maximo Gomez, was proclaimed as President by the revolutionary forces simultaneously in the central provinces and the Department of the East. His cabinet is yet unannounced, although Antonio Maceo, it is said, has received an offer of the Portfolio of War. It is understood that Dr. Castillo may be sent to Washington to attempt to secure recognition and belligerent rights for the provisional government.

Admiral Mello, of Brazil, volunteers his services to organize a naval squadron to run the Spanish blockade. Major-General Jose Maceo will probably succeed his brother Antonio in military command of the Department of the East. The organization of the Cuban forces therein, now perfected, is composed of fifteen regiments of infantry and six of cavalry. Of this number, however, only about fifty per cent are well armed. In Camaguey and Las Villas General Gomez reports 7,000 men as under arms.

"PHIZOBUS" PARASITE A FAILURE.

SAN BERNARDINO, August 6.—The "rhizobius ventralis" has proved a complete failure in this county as an exterminator of that pest of orange orchards, the black scale. For two years the parasite has been given every possible opportunity in the orange groves, colony after colony, numbering thousands of the beetles, having been placed in the orange and olive orchards. But in a report to the Board of Supervisors the Horticultural Commissioners agree that the parasite is a failure, and that not fifty specimens of the "rhizobius" can be found for the thousands which have been placed in the tree. In order to protect the orange crop for the coming year the commissioners recommend a return to the old methods of fumigating at once.

WOULDN'T INSURE CLEVELAND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A report is current here that President Cleveland has been rejected by a life insurance company which had subjected him to a physical examination, with a view to insuring his life for a large sum. The name of the company has not yet been ascertained, nor has the specific cause of the company's rejection of the President been stated.

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LEWISTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The words of a fervent benediction had scarcely left the lips of Rev. Mr. Bowman, in the Methodist church at Quakertown, seven miles above here, today when there came a blinding flash of lightning and a terrific burst of thunder that all but wrecked the little building. The bolt entered the church and injured a score of people, several of them probably fatally.

THE SEARCH FOR LENZ.

ALTON (Ill.), Aug. 5.—Another letter has been received in this city from A. L. Sachleben, who is conducting the Lenz searching expedition, in which he states that his mission is making slow progress. He is at Erzrohm, waiting for government authority to proceed with the prosecution of the murderers of the lost American wheelman.

ACCIDENT DURING A TRIAL CRUISE.

LONDON, August 7.—During the trial of the torpedo destroyer, the Charger, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York on board, the crown of the fire-box cracked. The fire was instantly drawn to prevent the boiler bursting. A speed of twenty-seven knots was reached.

ARMENIAN REFORMS.

LONDON, August 7.—Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour. It was a brilliant though a moderate speech, and he disclaimed any party feeling in the matter. The press considers his speech will strengthen Lord Salisbury's hands in enforcing demands for reform.

THE CHINESE MINT.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—The Chief of the Chinese Mint has been dismissed owing to his connection with the Russo-Chinese loan and the Franco-Chinese Convention.

BRITANNIA DEFEATS ALLEN.

LONDON, August 7.—The Prince of Wales, Britannia, with a handicap of two minutes, won the big cutter race at Cowes, beating the Ailsa by seven minutes.

THE MADAGASCAR WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—French officials declare that Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, will be captured before the wet season sets in.

FRENCH WHEAT CROP.

PARIS, August 7.—The French wheat crop is low, and it is expected she will be compelled to make large purchases of foreign grain.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—Several cases of cholera have appeared in France.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.

MORROW IS A CONFIDENCE MAN.

CONSUL WILDER REFUSES TO FATHER THE LATEST FILIBUSTER STORY.

STATEMENT MADE TO EXAMINER.

HE TOOK NO STOCK IN THE ALLEGED SCHEME TO OVERTHROW THE DOLE GOVERNMENT—ONLY A PLAN TO MAKE MONEY—DID NOT SPILL A GOOD STORY.

ATTORNEY HORNBOOK IS FOR ONCE A TRIFLE ANXIOUS AS TO HIS REPUTATION. HIS BRILLIANT RECORD ON THE CRIMSONED SEAS OF THE ORIENT GAINED HIM SUCH WORLD-WIDE FAME THAT HE HAS EVER SINCE PLUNGED RECKLESSLY INTO ANY SCHEME FOR GLORY. HIS LATEST VENTURE IS THAT LINE—THE ORGANIZATION OF "ONE OF THE BEST CONTRIVED AND MOST DANGEROUS FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS EVER FITTED OUT ON AMERICAN SOIL"—HAS, HOWEVER, DONE MUCH TO INJURE HIS ENVIABLE POSITION.

WHEN CHARLES T. WILDER, CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT, WHICH HE ADMITS HAVING MADE, WELL KNOWING IT WAS TO GO ON RECORD AS COMING FROM HIM IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY, HORNBOOK, WHO GAZED UNMOVED UPON THE HORRORS OF WEI-HAI-WEI, REALIZED THAT HE WAS CORNERED AND HAS VAINLY TRIED TO RETRIEVE HIMSELF. HERE IS THE STATEMENT THAT WAS MADE BY CONSUL WILDER:

"THE STORY IS RIDICULOUS, AND, SO FAR AS I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ASCERTAIN, IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION. I NEVER HEARD OF W. W. MORROW BEFORE, NOR OF HIS ALLEGED SCHEME TO ORGANIZE A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION TO OVERTHROW THE DOLE GOVERNMENT. FURTHERMORE I TAKE NO STOCK IN IT. AS A MATTER OF FACT, I AM INCLINED TO THINK THAT MORROW IS SIMPLY A CONFIDENCE MAN WHO HAS HIT UPON THIS EXPEDIENT AS A CLEVER WAY FOR MAKING A FEW DOLLARS. HE WAS TO COLLECT \$18 FROM EACH OF 200 OR MORE ADVENTURERS, AND THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE LAST EVER HEARD OF THE SO-CALLED DARING PLAN TO RE-ESTABLISH THE MONARCHY ON THE ISLANDS. IF THIS MAN MORROW HAD BEEN A BONA FIDE AGENT FOR THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS, HE WOULD NOT HAVE GIVEN AWAY SO MANY PARTICULARS TO THE PEOPLE WHO APPLIED TO HIM AND OFFERED THEIR SERVICES. MEN WHO ENGAGE IN SUCH AFFAIRS GENERALLY WANT TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE THEMSELVES, RATHER THAN BE REQUIRED TO PUT UP A DEPOSIT. THEN THE IDEA THAT 200 MEN COULD GO OVER AND CAPTURE THE ISLANDS IS IN ITSELF PREPOSTEROUS. WHY, THE DOLE GOVERNMENT CAN TURN OUT 2,000 WELL DRILLED AND THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED MEN INSIDE OF FIFTEEN MINUTES AT ANY TIME. NO, THERE IS NOTHING IN THE STORY—IF THERE WAS I THINK I SHOULD HAVE KNOWN SOMETHING ABOUT IT."

THAT IS THE CONSUL'S STATEMENT. "I REALIZE THAT I HAVE GOT MYSELF BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA IN CONNECTION WITH THIS FILIBUSTER YARN," SAID WILDER LAST NIGHT. "I TOLD THE TRUTH TO 'THE EXAMINER' MAN DURING OUR INTERVIEW, AND I DON'T TAKE BACK ANYTHING I SAID. I AM NOT AFRAID OF THE TRUTH. I ACKNOWLEDGE THAT I DID MAKE THE STATEMENTS CREDITED TO ME BY 'THE EXAMINER.'

"I HAVE SINCE SIGNED A STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT I DID NOT WRITE ON THE SUBJECT TO ANY NEWSPAPER. THAT'S TRUE, TOO. OF COURSE, I DIDN'T WRITE ANYTHING. YOU SEE, IT WAS THIS WAY: SOME OF THE BOYS CAME TO ME AND ASKED ME NOT TO SPOIL A 'GOOD STORY,' AS THEY SAW FIT TO DESIGNATE THE ALLEGED FILIBUSTER EXPEDITION—OF WHICH I REPEAT I KNOW NOTHING, AND HAVE KNOWN NOTHING AT ANY TIME. THE ONLY THING I EVER SAID IN CONNECTION WITH THAT STORY WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN CONSTRUED INTO MEANING THAT I WAS COGNIZANT OF ANY SUCH EXPEDITION, WAS A REMARK THAT I WOULDN'T BE SURPRISED IF A PARCEL OF D— FOOLS WOULD ATTEMPT SUCH A THING. I ALSO SAID THAT I WOULD NOT LIKE ANYTHING BETTER THAN TO SEE THEM TRY IT, FOR IT WOULD TEACH OTHERS A LESSON. BUT AS TO THIS PARTICULAR EXPEDITION, I NEVER HEARD OF IT. REGARDING THAT MAN MORROW, I REPEAT THAT I NEVER HEARD OF HIM BEFORE, AND DON'T KNOW WHO HE IS NOW. I HAVE SEEN HIS PICTURE, AND THAT CONVINCED ME ALL THE MORE THAT I NEVER KNEW HIM.—S. F. EXAMINER, AUG. 7.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

GOVERNOR BUDD, OF CALIFORNIA, IS ILL. MERCED FALLS, CAL., HAS BEEN KILLED BY FIRE.

THE BATTLESHIP TEXAS WENT INTO COMMISSION ON AUGUST 15TH.

YELLOW FEVER IS CARRYING OFF HUNDREDS OF SPANISH SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

BRUSH FIRES ARE RAGING ALONG THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

MRS. SELIGMAN, WIFE OF THE NEW YORK BANKER, WAS BADLY INJURED IN LONDON BY BEING THROWN FROM A CAR IN COLLISION WITH A GROCER'S CART.

LONDON, AUG. 7.—THE APPEAL COURT REFUSED A MOTION FOR THE JUDICIAL SEPARATION OF EARL AND COUNTESS RUSSELL, ALSO A PETITION OF THE COUNTESS FOR THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

RUDOLPH SPRECKLES AND MISS ELEANOR D. JOLLIFFE WERE MARRIED AT SAN FRANCISCO NOON AUGUST 6TH. THE ARRANGEMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT QUIETLY AND BUT FEW PERSONS OUTSIDE THE TWO FAMILIES KNEW OF THE EVENT.

THE INTRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM FOR FUEL AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS OF SAN FRANCISCO IS BEING TALKED OF. CAPITAL NECESSARY TO DEVELOP THE INDUSTRY WILL BE FORTHCOMING WHEN IT IS DEMONSTRATED THAT OIL IS PREFERABLE TO OTHER FUELS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY HAS CONCEIVED ITSELF BEHIND THE "LIMITED LIABILITY" SECTIONS OF THE FEDERAL STATUTES, AND THE CHANCES OF ANYBODY EVER GETTING DAMAGES OUT OF THEM FOR THE COLLIMA WRECK ARE NEXT TO NOTHING.

HANES HANSON, ONE OF THE MUTINEERS OF THE BARK HESPER, HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED ON OCTOBER 18TH. THOMAS ST. CLAIR, ANOTHER OF THE MUTINEERS, HAS BEEN REPLIED TO THE SAME DATE. STRENUOUS EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE BY THE FRIENDS OF EACH

TO GET THE CONVICTION QUASHED.

A DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED UNDER A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED SUPERVISOR. THE COURSE IS THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL. NEED FOR COLLEGE EDUCATION IS ELIMINATED.

THE GAZETTE IS ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE GAZETTE IS ISSUED EVERY T

SHERIFF HITCHCOCK'S WELCOME

Grand Luau Given to Ex-Marshall on Return to Hilo.

BADGE PRESENTED BY POLICE

Colonel Little Waxes Eloquent—Praises for Work of the Marshal—Telling Points Made in Speaking of Strength of Republican Form of Government

A splendid and hearty welcome was tendered to ex-Marshall E. G. Hitchcock, now Sheriff of Hawaii, on Saturday, August 17th, at Hilo. The District court room was cleared and decorated and a most elaborate luau was laid by his friends, comprising all that the best genius and best care could secure.

After all present had fully satisfied the inner man, Colonel Little arose and, after paying a glowing compliment to the promoters of the banquet, made the following address of welcome to Sheriff Hitchcock. The storm of applause that greeted the speaker as he took his seat told of the unanimous endorsement given his remarks by the vast audience present:

The real welcome which a man most appreciates on his return to home and friends, after an absence in his country's service, is not so much in the eloquent words of the speaker as in that expressed by the silent tears that well up from the soul to the eyes of those who listen. The medal most desired and appreciated by a patriot is not so much the gold, or silver or bronze of the Government he has so faithfully served, as is the evidence of sincere love, devotion and appreciation in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen.

Our distinguished fellow-citizen, who is the honored guest of this occasion, has returned to his friends, to the home of days and years ago, after an absence of many long, weary months of anxiety, care and devotion to his country and its flag. How well he discharged his duty, how faithfully he filled the measure of usefulness in the discharge of his great trust, is attested by the high esteem in which he is held by the chief officers of the Government and all the loyal citizens of this commonwealth.

He comes to us today after the civil battle has been well won, after his work is all well done, and lays the record he has thus far made at your feet for inspection. And after examination inexorable and relentless as is that criticism of any public servant his associates, friends and neighbors—friends and enemies alike, find in him the same old friend as of yore they find that he has been ever loyal and true. He comes to you with none of the duties which were assigned to him evaded, with no covenant of friendship broken, with no trust confided to his care and keeping betrayed. The universal verdict forces itself upon us—“Well done good and faithful servant,” and as a token of our continued friendship and brotherly love as an evidence of the sincere regard in which all loyal citizens of this Republic hold him we here and now cast this mantle of our high tribute over his honorable shoulders which have never known cowardice or dishonor. If you will permit me I will say that this is the time and here is the place for drinking in lessons of patriotism from the events which have so recently disturbed the peace and quiet of this Republic. The utter fruitlessness of any internal restive must in the future be apparent to every sensible or loyal citizen in this infant nation.

The establishment of free government on these islands but foreshadows the inevitable fate that surely awaits the crown of every nation on the face of the earth. The Anglo-Saxon will yield to the dictates of no crown; the full comprehension of human liberty can only be duly appreciated by the men who by birth, education and training are Americans. Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the love of home and the purity of the home circle, walk hand in hand with human happiness.

The loyal citizens of this Republic must expect to have opposition. All great reform movements meet the same character of opposition; some are very bitter, some—most all, very unfair. The roar of the cannon, and the rattle of musketry, the clash of sabres and sometimes rivers of human blood are some of the sounds and sights, some of the music of liberty, some of the price to be paid for that precious treasure. But the citizens of this Republic can proudly boast that the events which brought about the grand results by which a free government has been here permanently established, was in a great degree free from bloodshed or loss of human life. Those in favor of honest, liberal, manly government appealed to the intelligence, the higher impulses, the nobler instincts of humanity, and today we can heartily commemorate the dignity and power of peace in this young and prosperous commonwealth.

Of course, you can always find the foolish virgins everywhere. You can find those who instead of indulging in wide and liberal views, will choose only those conditions most easily connected with forbidding associations, who, amid the gorgeous hues of the most beautiful foliage will see but faded leaves; who, from among the bright and cheerful songsters of the groves, see only the bird with the wounded wing; throughout the flowery wilderness of the fields, or the gorgeous bloom of the cultivated garden, they can find only the blighted blossoms, the broken stem, or the fatal ravages of the canker-worm. In short, they are always afloat on “a sea of troubles.”

Our guest and his family have been identified with the interest of these islands for many years. The name is part of the history and closely interwoven in the events of the recent po-

litical change. He is one of the men and a part of this constituency who by their action in the recent bloodless conflict helped to force the hands that mark the progress of civilization full a century ahead; one of that class of men who never surrender the principles of self government for personal aggrandizement or selfish gain. When you live in a country and among men so imbued with the spirit of loyalty and devotion to a country that they will leave the judicial bench and don the habiliments of war and enter into the thickest of the fight for the cause of right, you may feel sure of fair dealing, sure of being surrounded by a pure and lofty spirit of patriotism. Men who love the sweetness and sadness of home, who cherish civil liberty, wholesome constitutional government and who believe that in upholding such principles they are at the same time working for the honor and glory of God, are safe men to be trusted in the ship of state.

And now my friends, standing this day upon these wave-beaten shores, living, breathing and loving, under the inspiration of the music of the waves, we extend to our true and trusted friend far and in behalf of all his former friends and neighbors a most hearty and grateful welcome. The mellow voice of the sheeted waterfall as it drops from its dizzy height with a soft and silvery sound, shouts welcome. Out yonder, the rising and falling of the restless billows in accordance with the mandate of the mighty ocean, thunders to you a grand majestic welcome with its surf-beat upon the shore.

Your friends, for themselves, each wish to express to you the hope that as time with its solemn and majestic steps falls upon you like the mantle, no sordid nor unpleasant cares may appear to desolate your mind, as you walk down the declivity of life's pathway. May you and yours be surrounded by that holy calm—which if not religion itself, is one of religion's best and sweetest attributes—the sanctity of eternal peace. Let us all unite enthusiastically in the sentiment of “God bless the flag; long live the Republic of Hawaii; God bless the President and all those in authority in this commonwealth.”

“Let it be one flag, one land.
One heart, one hand,
One nation forever more.”

As Colonel Little took his seat, Captain R. H. Brown presented the Sheriff with an elegant gold badge, the insignia of office set in garnets, the gift of the Hilo police. By this time Sheriff Hitchcock had recovered his second wind, and the thunder of applause which greeted him as he arose to reply indicated plainer than human words how near he is to the hearts of all those who really mean to be good citizens. Sheriff Hitchcock spoke in the native tongue for the most part and feelingly referred to the universal evidence of friendship accorded him on every hand since his return home. He spoke in high praise of those who are now administering the affairs of the Government and of the loyalty to the Government and laws by the better and more rational of those who had been deluded into the hope that the former status would be restored.

Now every one seems to be convinced that the only way to be happy and prosperous is to fall in line with the tenets of this Republic as the best form of administering laws on these islands yet established. On every hand, even from those who differ from him as to policy, Hon. E. G. Hitchcock has the warm, hearty and earnest endorsement of all the best citizens of this island. The natural ability of Sheriff Hitchcock to organize and control men and the efficiency of ex-Sheriff G. H. Williams, now the Deputy-Sheriff, and the high regard in which they are both held by the police force all over the island, is an indication of the splendid service which may be expected in the administration of the law.

On Saturday, the 17th, congratulations were due Manager and Mrs. David Center of Spreckelsville upon the advent of a baby girl. J. O. Carter, Jr., of Honolulu, is at Haleakala Ranch. He visited Wailuku during the week.

Mrs. John Bowler is the guest of W. C. Crook, Makawao. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wells and Mrs. Heapey of Wailuku are at the Olinda House.

During Monday evening, the 19th, an enjoyable dance occurred at W. C. Crook's, Makawao.

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The Makawao hunting party returned on Wednesday, the 21st. Thirty deer is the record. They report that the deer on Molokai are fast destroying the forests.

Mrs. Jacobsen is visiting her brother, E. B. Carley of Kahului.

Judge and Mrs. Frear spent Sunday at Ka'ilihi.

In case of rain the Haiku garden party, which is advertised for the 30th, will take place in the Hamakua-poko Mill.

The St. Julien is still unloading coal at Kahului.

Passengers are allowed to go to Honolulu but not to return to Maui, so say the authorities.

Weather:—Generally pleasant and warm.

and have been having a “run” on it. We have a large supply yet and can execute your orders. We have it in 1 lb., 5 lb., and 30 lb. cans, and 14 lb. jars. We can also supply

Creoline,
Carbolic Acid,
Carbolic Powder,
Copperas.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY.

MERRY MOTHER GOOSE PARTY.

Mrs. Alexander Entertains Previous to Leaving Makawao.

A “NO PASSENGER” ORDER.

Hunting Party From Molokai Report
Dear Devastating Forests—Crack Tennis Players Can't Accept Honolulu Invitation—News Notes of Maui.

MAUI, Aug. 24.—Old Haleakala hall was crowded with merry guests last evening, the occasion being a Mother Goose party given by Mrs. H. G. Alexander as a farewell to Makawao prior to her departure for her new home in Honolulu. The costumes were varied and fitting, the different characters well sustained, and the incognite of the maskers preserved until the proper time for unmasking. It was, perhaps, the most pleasing and successful social gathering of the season. The grand march took place at 8:30 and dancing continued till 2:30 a.m. A list of the guests and the parts assumed were as follows: Mother Goose, Mrs. H. G. Alexander; King and Queen of Hearts, George Aiken and Mrs. Benjamin D. Baldwin; King and Queen of Diamonds, Harry Baldwin and Miss Ethel Mossman; King and Queen of Clubs, Fred Alexander and Miss L. H. Aiken; King and Queen of Spades, J. O. Carter, Jr., and Miss Angela Crook; Curly Locks and Lover, Miss Grace Dickey and W. Nicol; Mollie and her brother, Miss Mary Alexander and Chas. Baldwin; Bachelor-who-went-to-London-to-get-a-wife, Arthur Baldwin and Miss Nellie Smith; Darby and Joan, C. H. Dickey and Mrs. Gilhus; Jack Spratt and wife, F. W. Hardy and Frank Baldwin; Jack and Jill, E. B. Carley and Mrs. S. E. Taylor; King Cole, C. H. Dickey; Fiddlers Three, Edwards, H. Mossman and two others; Mother Hubbard, Mrs. C. M. V. Forster; Old-woman-who-lived-in-a-shoe, Miss B. Dickey; Old-woman-who-never-keeps quiet, Lottie Baldwin; Old-woman-who-sweeps-the-skies, Nellie Alexander; Old Man of Tobago, Laurie Crook; Humpty Dumpty, W. O. Aiken; Jack Horner, Herbert Dickey; Boy Blue, Fred Baldwin; Knave of Hearts, C. W. Dickey; Polly-put-the-kettle-on, Sydney Crook; Little Nannie Etticoat, Miss Juliet King; Little Miss Muffet, Miss Winnie Baldwin; Mary-Mary-quite-contrary, Mrs. E. B. Carley; Three Wise Men of Gotham, Messrs. G. Wilbur, S. E. Taylor and Avon, Crook; Daffy-Down-Dilly, Miss May Baldwin; Tom, the piper's son, T. B. Aiken; Little Bo-Peep, Irene Aiken and Miss Eva Smith; Tommy Tittlemouse, Will Baldwin.

“No passengers by the Likeliho” is the telephonic message that created a sensation on Wednesday, the 21st. Mrs. Beveridge, the wife of the captain of the St. Julien, was the only person brought up by the steamer and she was permitted to leave Honolulu only upon condition that she would go aboard her husband's vessel immediately on arrival at Kahului.

F. O. Oat visited Wailuku and Makawao money order offices during last week.

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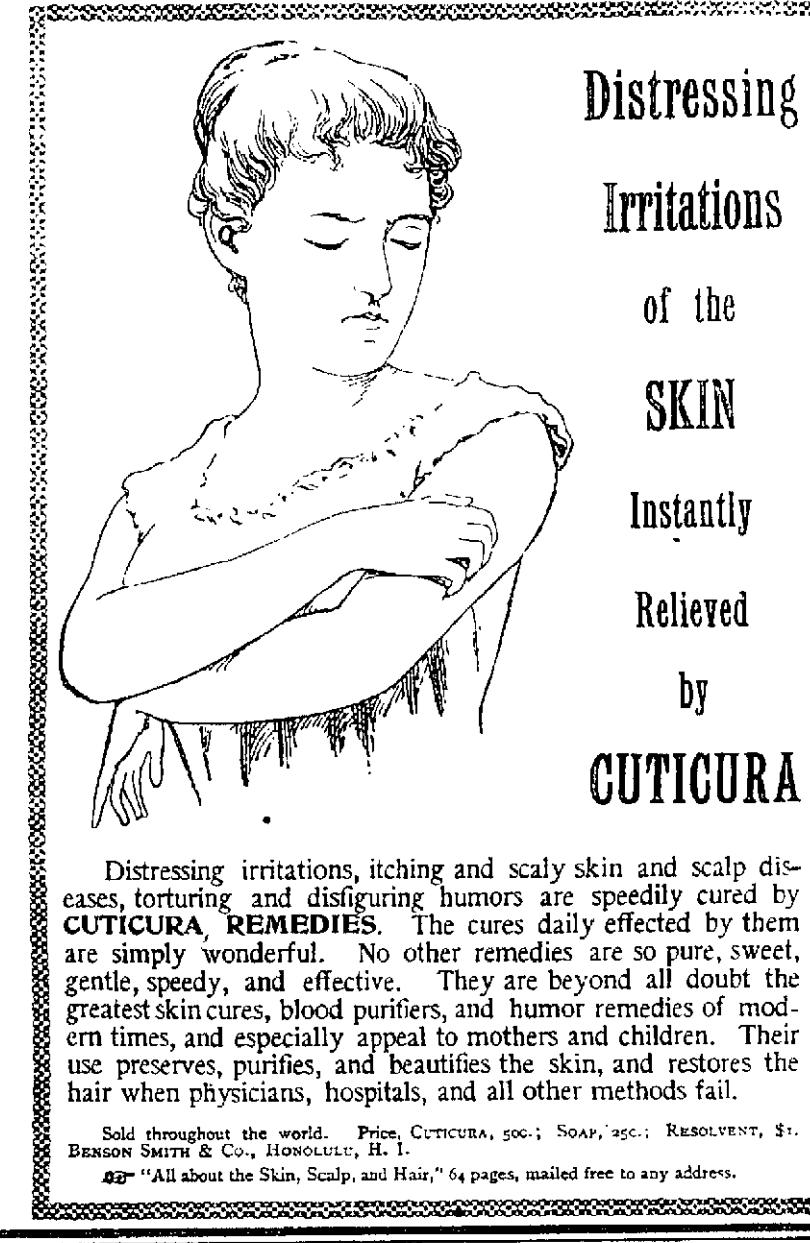
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Weather:—Generally pleasant and warm.

Miss Isabella Lodge, of Seattle, Wash., has been paid \$1250 as informer's fee on the opium seized on the steamer Queen at San Francisco recently, and way-billed as books, directed to Father Wendelin, Molokai.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers.

BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H. I.



Distressing Irritations of the SKIN Instantly Relieved by CUTICURA

Distressing irritations, itching and scaly skin and scalp diseases, torturing and disfiguring humors are speedily cured by CUTICURA, REMEDIES. The cures daily effected by them are simply wonderful. No other remedies are so pure, sweet, gentle, speedy, and effective. They are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and especially appeal to mothers and children. Their use preserves, purifies, and beautifies the skin, and restores the hair when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. BENSON SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I.

“All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair,” 64 pages, mailed free to any address.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

WE PROMISE TO PAY

You the same attention when you buy a Chair as if you were buying a house full of goods.

It matters not what the article is, how expensive or low-priced, we have it in greater variety than elsewhere.

We Want Your Trade.

J. HOPP & CO.,
Cor. of King and Bethel Streets.

DISINFECT

Your premises and thus remove the cause of sickness. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Among the many good disinfectants which we have, we would call particular attention to the following:

Copperas, Chloride Lime,

Carbolic Acid, Carbolic Powder,

Creoline, Etc., Etc., Etc.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY,

523 Fort Street.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Barks “Paul Leebberg” and “J. C. Pfleider” from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

OF DRY GOODS,

—SUCH AS—
Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Ticking, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns, A fine selection of

DRESS GOODS, (ZEPHYRS, ETC.)
in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and colored MERINOS and CASHMERE, SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES, CHAPE, &c.

TAILOR'S GOODS,
a full assortment,
Silesies, Sheetlinings, Stiffliners, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarms &c., &c., &c.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Tablecovers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas,

Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery, Cutlery, Perfumery and Soaps, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

—A large variety of—

SADDLES,

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1895

IN THE light of events during the week just passed, \$40,000 does not appear to be such an enormous sum to pay for a cable. The people have come to know how thoroughly they may become "buried in the sea," and to make up their minds as to how much they are willing to pay rather than have it happen again.

REFERENCE was made in these columns yesterday to the sugar-beet crop of Chino, Cal. The Chino correspondent of the Louisiana Planter says: "All the arrangements are being made for the biggest campaign yet had here, and it is expected that it will take 160 to 170 days to work up the crop now growing. The estimate now placed on the product this year is 90,000 tons which will be almost twice as much as has been worked up in any year yet." "Sugar-beet crop" does not mean the sugar from a crop of beets as was inferred by some readers. The Chino sugar crop is estimated from 11,000 to 12,000 tons.

A CHICAGO paper dealer suggests that water-proof strawboard boxes be used as garbage receptacles in cities. As the cost of these boxes would be less than one cent each, the box and all could be carried away by the collector, the box itself serving as an excellent fuel for burning the garbage. The numerous complaints turned in on account of the present method of handling garbage would be silenced if the garbage of the city were reduced to ashes. Such a system would also prevent the disgusting custom of picking over refuse heaps. There is another redeeming feature—fire does not cost much.

MORE or less criticism has been passed upon the manner in which the disinfection of some portions of the city has been carried on, but so far as we can learn this criticism has gone no further than the street corners. The best plan to follow is for each person to carefully examine his own premises, and if it is considered that any of the disinfecting squads have not performed their work properly, report the matter to the Board of Health and let the lime cart go out on a second tour, or a third if necessary. It is better to have too much lime about the city rather than run chances of not having enough. Furthermore, if there is cause for complaint report to the Board of Health before favoring the friend on the street corner.

A WRITER in the Baltimore American in a somewhat lengthy discourse on the opportunities offered the young men of today, very properly deplores the hackneyed sentiment that the professions are filling up, business is being overdone and that young men are being placed at a disadvantage as compared with the preceding generation. The attention paid the early preparation for business or the professions has increased many fold in the last twenty-five years and when it comes to the active competition of life the following advice is given: "One authority, seeking to help young men along, tells them that to succeed they must find something the world wants. It is not that they must become either inventors or discoverers, but they must not be content to follow in the beaten paths that have been marked out by others. They must branch out for themselves, with new thoughts, new ideas and new methods. They must not be content to do as others have done before them. Anyone can do that. The world has taken on new life and new vigor, it has gone through a wonderful transformation, and young men, to succeed must not simply be content to keep pace with it. They must lead the way."

TO CORRECT MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Since the unusual action of the captain of the Monowai in refusing to carry the mails, the community, besides deplored the fact, has been casting about for some one to blame. While we believe that the captain was over careful in the protection of his ship, he was in many respects justified in his action in consequence of the strict regulations of his company. This fact, however, does not detract from the gravity of the situation as looked upon from this end of the line. Next to a true cholera scourge, nothing could do this country more injury than the sensational reports which in all probability will be sent broadcast over the United States in consequence of the very meagre information which the Monowai carries to San Francisco. Refusal to take passengers is not unusual, but refusal to take fumigated mails is a decided departure from custom, whatever the character or extent of the disease prevalent in the infected port from which they are taken.

As a matter of fact Honolulu cannot be regarded as an infected port and vessels are constantly arriving at American ports, direct from countries where the disease is ever present. Be this as it may, the wrong has been done and the present problem is, What are we going to do about it?

The first disposition naturally is to immediately despatch a steamer to follow in the wake of the Monowai and correct any false impressions which may have gained credence. Fully appreciating the feeling of the community regarding the friends and business in the States, we doubt whether very much will be gained by sending this steamer at once. It cannot head off the stories started by the Monowai passengers, and should the steamer go out today, all that can be said is that no new cases have been reported and it is hoped that the disease is stamped out. There remains the possibility that the next steamer may bring news of another outbreak. Some people believe the Board of Health has been too hasty in declaring the character of the disease, but the position taken by the Board or its critics remains to be demonstrated. On general principles sending a special steamer to the Coast is a good idea, the more definite the denial we can make however, the greater the confidence among outsiders that the coast is clear of all serious maladies. Unless the country has considerable money to burn or enough passengers can be obtained to reduce the cost, it would be much better to wait two and possibly three days before sending out the "truth bearing" vessel.

INAUGURATE SANITARY REFORMS.

Could one huge bonfire be made of the old fish market, the day of its cremation might well be made a general holiday throughout the city. And, now that the sanitary condition of the city has come to the front with such prominence, there are a great many reforms that have been suggested from time to time that ought to be pressed with some hope of receiving immediate attention and the work go forward unattended by the usual cry of "public money wasted" and the regulation amount of hollow criticism to which a progressive departure from old lines is often subjected. The people of this city have not been ignorant of the fact that there are many portions of the city that are nothing more nor less than breeding places for every form of disease. So long as the general health of the community continued fairly good, these places have gone, not entirely unnoticed perhaps, but the attention has not been sufficiently close to accomplish any noticeable reform.

It would most certainly be a paying investment to appoint a special officer of the Board of Health to make a thorough inspection of every nook and corner of the city at least once a month, ferret out every source of filth, compel residents to clear their premises and, if the cleansing is not done in a satisfactory manner, see that it is

done at the expense of the delinquent householder. A good portion of the population is of such a character that it needs constant, personal attention in matters of cleanliness and, with the danger of infection from Oriental countries steadily increasing, it is hardly possible to act too promptly or to be over severe in laying down sanitary rules and seeing to it that the rules are observed. There can be no better time to inaugurate sanitary reforms than the present, when the community is thoroughly awake to the dangers that have been faced for many years.

A WORD TO CHOLERA CRITICS.

When doctors disagree it is not surprising that there should be a marked difference of opinion among those unaccustomed to cultivating bacilli and determining the character of disease. From the manner in which many people are discussing the present situation, the Board of Health might well draw the conclusion that they made a mistake in not letting the disease run a while so that the public might be satisfied beyond question with the diagnosis. The majority of the critics seem to have forgotten the desire expressed last week that every precautionary measure should be taken whatever the character of the disease over which doctors are inclined to disagree.

Whether it is Asiatic cholera, cholera morbus or sporadic stomach-ache, it is certainly of such a serious character that it demands the closest attention and a severe quarantine. Disinfecting is a precautionary measure, holding

freight is the same and if by these measures the disease is stamped out, the good result obtained is cheap at any cost. While the embargo on freight may seem unnecessary, "because there is no cholera," this Government ought not to be a party to spreading among the other islands a sporadic stomach-ache that carries its victims off in twenty-four hours. There is no occasion for alarm, but there is occasion to look at both sides of the matter and exercise a fair amount of common sense that the burdens of the Board of Health may be lessened rather than increased. The failure of new cases to appear in forty-eight hours does not furnish good and sufficient material for an argument that the Board is over zealous in its care of the public. A scare is a serious matter and will cost the islands a large sum of money, but do the critics stop to consider what an epidemic might mean?

RUSSIAN CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Following the tendency of the present time to place a check on the liquor traffic and the abuses that have resulted through the greed for gain of private individuals and corporations, the Russian government has determined to assume control of the liquor trade of its domains, hoping thereby to diminish drunkenness without affecting the revenue annually obtained from that source. The first steps in this direction were taken in July, 1894, under order of the late Czar, and the government monopoly was shortly after inaugurated in four provinces as an experiment. The success of the plan has been such that the government has made preparations to gradually introduce the system throughout the country. On the 1st of July, 1896, the government monopoly will be established in eight provinces, in July, 1897, the system will be extended to seven other provinces, and by the 1st of January, 1898, the entire territory will be brought under the reform. Private saloons are to be abolished, and the opening of distilleries regulated by the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture.

Of the success of the scheme in the provinces where it has been tried for some four months past, the Moscow *Viedomosti* says, "The officials, the local press and private citizens all note symptoms showing the success of the reform. Drunkenness has diminished, and

the riotous scenes in saloons and on the streets which are so familiar a feature on holidays have disappeared. The number of arrests on the charge of drunkenness has decreased, as has also the number of unfortunate accidents due to that cause. Most encouraging sign of all, the workmen are becoming more regular and are 'on time' Monday morning at their various places of employment."

It is stated that the object of the move is to do away with the inclination of many liquor dealers to take advantage of the disposition to drunkenness. By wiping out the credit system practiced by many dealers, the irresponsible classes are protected and the government sale on the other hand aims at the substitution for drunkenness of a normal consumption of liquor. "Henceforth prices of spirits will be determined, not by the competition of the distillers, but by a just estimate of the labor and risk incurred in production. The government becomes interested in establishing a normal course and averting the crises due to unregulated production. The government will have all the means, not indeed of abolishing drunkenness as a national evil, but of diminishing it and mitigating its worst features."

There can be no mistaking the disposition throughout the world to at least mitigate the evils consequent to the promiscuous manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors by putting the entire traffic under government control. While it hardly fulfills the desire of the ultra-reformers, total abstainers and prohibitionists, it is a step in the right direction.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* thinks that the Trinidad island episode ought to convince English diplomats that the Monroe doctrine is no abstraction, but a fact bristling with bayonets. There is no doubt that Brazil "bristled" but we doubt very much whether the bristle of bayonets frightened Great Britain very much. If the English needed the island for particular and immediate use, they would undoubtedly take it. So long as the island cannot be had for the asking they have apparently decided to bide their time and await developments.

Now that there is possible evidence of the prompt action of the Board of Health having brought the community "out of the woods," some people are inclined to think that the "prompt action" has been "hasty action." This remains to be proved, and if the Board has erred, it has been on the side of safety. It is hardly time to begin to criticize.

Urge Ramie Culture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4.—To secure a governmental appropriation of \$150,000 to be divided equally for the establishment of the ramie stations on the Pacific slope, in the South and near Washington, is the purpose of S. H. Slaughter of California, who is at present in Washington conferring with public officials regarding the matter. Mr. Slaughter claims that ramie is stronger than silk, of a lustre almost its equal, and that when manufactured into cloth will wear better. The Agricultural Department thus far has received his advances coldly, notwithstanding his well fortified assertions that the growth of the plant is profitable and that it has been easily raised in California and also in the District of Columbia within the past few months. His plan has the endorsement of all the members of the California delegation in the last Congress, as well as such prominent San Franciscans as Irving M. Scott, the ship builder; T. G. Phelps, the ex-Collector of Customs; "Lucky" Baldwin, the millionaire horse raiser; H. S. Crocker & Co., State officials and others.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO. Agents for H. I.

The Bennington was practicing with their searchlight last night. Rays were thrown around the harbor at different points.

THEY REBELLED.

Immigrants at Quarantine Station Object to Cholera Patients.

When the occupants of the quarantine station learned that it was the intention to remove supposed patients to the island, the authorities had the germs of a small rebellion on their hands. Had the plan been carried out, a heavy guard would have been required to keep peace among the immigrants. Under present conditions these people consider that they are in a place of safety and object to possible infection quite as strenuously as the residents of the other islands.

CHAMPION JAS. J. CORBETT.

An Interesting Interview with the Great Pugilist.

What He Says of His Coming Fight with Fitzsimmons.

(From the St. Louis, Mo., Chronicle.)

James J. Corbett's history as a ring hero with reach the end of the chapter when his battle with Bob Fitzsimmons is won and lost, for as the world knows, Corbett is matched to fight Fitzsimmons before the Florida Athletic Club within a year, for \$10,000, the largest amount in stake and purse ever hung up on a passage-at-arms affair since *Fuliginosus* was promulgated in England 170 years ago. The sporting world, yes the entire English speaking world knows Corbett's brilliant record as a fighter without even a resume of it here. Corbett, attired in a frock coat of the period, his eternal plug hat—for he always wears a tile of silk—and shot in patent leathers sat in his apartments in the Southern Hotel at St. Louis the other day, and delivered himself of a few opinions regarding his coming fight with Bob Fitzsimmons.

"I am fully aware that Fitz will give me perhaps the most scientific battle of my career," said the champion to a *Chronicle* reporter. "He is an awkward shifty fellow and a harder man to hit than the average pugilist, who doesn't depend on his awkwardness. He is a hard hitting and cool headed. I saw him fight Dempsey and posted myself on his style. He is my equal almost in height and reach, though after carefully comparing his method of boxing with mine, I can't see where he has any advantage over me as I am younger, stronger and shifter, hit often and mix my blows more. Fitzsimmons is forty—he has cuts enough to feign prostration in several of his battles, thus throwing his opponents off their guard. He can't fool me by working the groggy dodge. I will take no chances with him. I think I can whip him within fifteen rounds. After my fight with Fitzsimmons I will devote my entire attention to my theatrical enterprises and retire permanently from the prize ring. I have \$60,000 invested in the spectacular drama: 'The Cotton King,' one of the big successes on the road; 'The New South,' 'Bobby Taylor's' new farce comedy, 'After dark,' and my play 'Gentleman Jack.' My partner in these attractions is W. A. Brady, who is also manager. Of course I shall continue to act; I am in love with the stage."

Corbett is now the picture of health, weighing 214 pounds. Prince Albert, plug hat, patent leathers, diamond on all, "I am bigger, better and stronger than ever before," replied the champion when asked about his health. "The rheumatism that held me captive off and on some time ago has left me completely and I know I am cured of it." I contracted rheumatism before training for my fight with Peter Jackson," continued Corbett. "How I got it or where I got it is a mystery to me, but that I had it is a fact. I am not likely to forget very soon. I suffered a good deal with rheumatism after that fight. Some days my arms, wrists and fingers would be stiff and swollen that I could not use them at all. My legs also pained me, but to a less degree. Then again, all this would leave without any apparent reason, and I would not be troubled again for weeks. Of course, I doctored for it, complained continually, but the attacks seemed to come every few weeks just the same. A short time after my fight with Jackson I went east and met and defeated Dominick McCaffrey, though I was handicapped by rheumatism in my right leg in my encounter with McCaffrey. These periodical attacks of rheumatism affected me until a few weeks before I began training for my fight with Mitchell. One day I sat in the Coleman House, New York, reading a newspaper. My eyes alighted to cross an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had never heard of them before, and as an experiment purchased a box. I consumed two boxes and was pleased with the results, for the pains began to leave my arms and legs. After taking four boxes, according to directions, I found myself greatly improved. The improvement is permanent I am sure, for I haven't been troubled with rheumatism since. Before taking the pills the rheumatic attacks returned every month or so, especially if I caught cold. When I trained for my fight with Mitchell in Florida I suffered from malaria and used the pills as a tonic with splendid results. I found that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were efficacious in building up the system after a malarial attack.

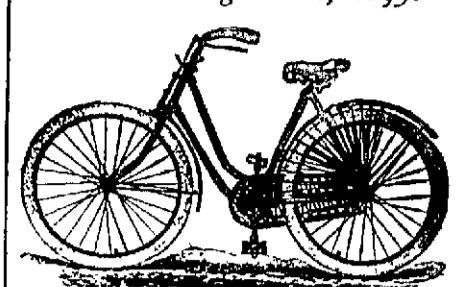
The above I attest as entirely correct. (Signed.) JAS. J. CORBETT.

An impoverished condition of the blood, or a disordered condition of the nerves, is the fruitful source of most ill that afflicts mankind, and to any thus affected Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer a speedy and certain cure. No other remedy has ever met with such great and continued success, which is one of the strongest proofs that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills accomplish all that is claimed for them. They are an unfailing cure for locomotor atrophy, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous prostration, palpitation of the heart, nervous dyspepsia, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, curing all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockwell, Canada, and 45 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. They are put up in round glass bottles, the wrapper covering which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." As there are imitations of this wonderful remedy, see that the above trade mark is on every package you purchase, and promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by The Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents, and all dealers in medicine.

Tinley Copies

August 22, 1895.



Interesting information regarding the street railway industry in the United States is furnished by a table recently published, giving the mileage, cars, stock and debts of all the roads in the country, and some important facts are brought out by them.

Out of 13,588 miles of track (976 roads), 10,363 miles are electric and only 632 miles are cable; the balance being either elevated or horse power.

The table shows to what extent electricity has supplanted other means of locomotion.

The extent of capitalization is another feature calculated to draw attention.

While the average capitalization of steam roads amount to about \$60,000 per mile, the capitalization of the street roads is as high as \$95,000 per mile.

There is something strange about this contrast, as street railways do not generally have to buy the right of way.

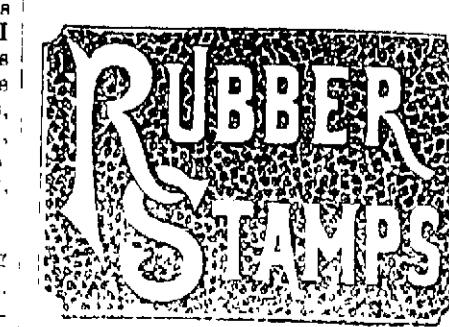
It is plain that the stock waters have been doing a great deal of the recent street railway building. Either some of the water will have to be squeezed out of these securities before a fair percentage can reliably be earned on them, or it will have demonstrated in a very striking way the enormous value of public franchises which have been given away to the companies.

Let the wise men of Hawaii "put their heads together" and see if something cannot be done to avoid and do away forever, the possibility of a similar state of financing regarding our street railways, and as a suggestion towards a fair and unbiased decision, let them recommend MONARCH BICYCLES.

The cost of running a bicycle for a mile, a day, or a week, is so insignificant that it would not be fair to the railways to quote figures.

When the Monarch Bicycle manufacturers first decided to place a wheel on the market, all these points, the cost of the wear and tear of the running gear, together with the use of the finest material, the *Mannemann Steel Tubing* were considered, and the MONARCH BICYCLE forced itself onto the "BIKE" riders in such a way that it won their good graces before they were fully aware of the existence of such a bicycle.

By the next Australia we expect one of the largest shipments of MONARCHS yet received, and as numerous orders have been booked, we would advise those who contemplate buying a wheel not to linger by the way.



At Gazette Office

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Standard Hotel

Dot Point Office

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar is quoted at 35-16.
The C. D. Bryant leaves for Layson Island today.

The Mokolii is expected to take a mail for Maui and Hawaii this evening.

Lahaina has quarantined against Honolulu. No passengers or freight are allowed to be landed.

Persons in and about town have taken to whitewashing their fences in the last day or two.

Otsuki & Co., of Papaikou have made an assignment to H. W. Schmidt. Notice of same is published.

St. Louis College will re-open on the evening of September 4th. A larger attendance than last year is expected.

The Fairchild-Cummins nuptials will be solemnized at the residence of Judge Widemann Wednesday evening.

There were twenty-three arrests Saturday, mostly for drunkenness. This is the largest number for some time past.

Sheriff Hitchcock of Hawaii came by the Claudine on Friday in connection with the Cranston-Johnstone claims.

D. Howard Hitchcock will be down on the next trip of the Claudine. He will be welcomed back by his many friends.

The Hobroa Drug Company can supply you with every kind of disinfectant. They call attention to chloride of lime today.

Specimens of the bacilli found among the patients who died of cholera will be forwarded to Germany for analysis and verification.

P. S. Allan, the ex-detective who was cowhided by Mrs. Gauld, will return to the islands in connection with the claims cases against the Government.

The cholera scare has materially subsided. No new cases were reported yesterday and last night. It seems to be the general opinion that the Warrimoo has broken her machinery.

It is understood that the different steamship companies received notice on Saturday not to accept passengers for the other islands until further notice, which is construed to mean not less than ten days.

The schooner Kaawalulu brought news from persons at Fanning Island to friends in this city. A brother of W. H. C. Greig had gone to San Francisco and will probably arrive here on the next Australia.

The Bennington will not leave port unless a greater development of the cholera takes place. She is coaled up ready to depart at any moment. None but officers will be allowed ashore until all possible danger of infection is past.

In the future police officers will act as health inspectors, that being part of their regular duty. They will take account of nuisances along the line of their regular beats and make report of the same every day, as is done in the East.

What is claimed to be the best average day's work ever done on a typesetting machine has been accomplished by Eugene Taylor, a compositor employed on a Denver paper. In eight hours Taylor set 65,000 ems, the machine being geared up to eighty-eight revolutions.

A native prisoner who was shot some time ago by a luna was brought down from that place by an officer on the Claudine on Friday. He has lost the use of his legs. One of the bullets entered the neck and another the small of the back. He was taken to Oahu jail.

There will be a meeting of the Summer School Convention at Fort street school September 2d. Arrangements for a school for teachers next summer will be talked about. The summer school project was to have taken effect this vacation, but plans could not be carried out.

Work of renovating the immigration depot for the occupancy of cholera patients will probably be finished today. Great progress was made yesterday. The floors of the houses were thoroughly cleaned, the walls both inside and outside, whitewashed and the rubbish about the place burned. About thirty men, mostly natives, were employed in the work.

Dr. Birnie occupied the pulpit at the new church in Pearl City last Sunday. There were about thirty-five persons present. It was decided to continue services throughout the summer and after that, if possible, arrangements will be made with Rev. Duncan to conduct services regularly every Sunday. He preaches at Ewa mill and it is thought will consent to do the same at Pearl City.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S SHOOT

Sam Johnson Makes Score of 24 Out of a Possible 25

F. B. Damon Still Leads for First Prize in All-Comers' Match—Competition Close Next Saturday

At the Hawaiian Rifle Association range on Saturday afternoon, the highest score (23) made in the Citizens' match on the previous Saturday by J. Cassidy, was beaten by Sam Johnson, who made a record of 24 out of a possible 25.

In the All-Comers' match F. B. Damon still leads for first prize.

Both of the above matches remain open for competition on next Saturday afternoon, which will be the last chance for any one to compete in them.

Following are the best scores made in both matches up to the present time:

ALL-COMERS' MATCH—(3 prizes).

F. B. Damon... 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—24
J. L. McLean... 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 5—45
P. H. Burnett... 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42

CITIZENS' MATCH—(21 prizes).

Sam Johnson... 5 4 5 5 5—24
J. Cassidy... 5 5 5 4—23

A. W. Neely... 4 4 5 5—22

J. B. Gibson... 4 4 5 5 4—22

L. A. Moore... 4 5 4 5 4—22

P. H. Burnett... 4 5 5 4 4—22

Lieutenant Ludwig... 4 5 4 4—21

W. A. Wall... 3 5 4 5—21

N. B. Emerson... 4 4 4 4—20

J. S. Martin... 4 4 4 4—20

H. A. Taylor... 4 4 4 4—20

F. R. Archer... 3 4 4 5—20

John Grace... 3 4 5 4—20

W. M. Drummond... 4 4 5 3—20

A. B. Wood... 4 4 5 3—20

J. McKeague... 3 4 4 4—19

F. Atherton... 4 4 4 3 4—19

A. W. Keech... 4 4 4 4—19

O. Oss... 3 3 5 4—19

J. F. Scott... 3 4 5 4—19

T. S. Douglas... 3 5 4 4—19

'TWAS A POOR GAME.

Unknowns Defeat the Kams by a Remarkable Score.

The Unknowns managed to win the game of baseball on Saturday, but the Kams had to play the poorest ever seen here to allow them to do so. It was beyond doubt the worst exhibition of ball playing ever witnessed in Honolulu. When explanation is made, it will not be difficult for any one to become acquainted with the fact.

In the first place the Kams did not practice during the week, and informed many of the players of the other clubs that they did not want the game. Then when the game opened it was plain something was wrong. Through Lemmon's faulty pitching and failure to stop the slowest kind of balls, the Unknowns piled up seven runs in last half of the seventh inning, all of them made on errors. Almost all of those who witnessed the hippodrome were cognizant that the game would be a very tame one.

The Kams made four runs in their part of the first inning, owing to poor fielding on the part of their opponents and in second and third innings one each, in the sixth two, and five in the seventh. They were four runs ahead of the Unknowns when the last half of the seventh was played, and could have prevented Captain Thompson's players from catching up, no matter how hard they might have worked.

After the first inning the Unknowns failed to tally until the seventh, when by the most palpable errors they scored four runs, a total of eleven, to their opponents' thirteen.

The Kams did not make an effort to tally in the eighth and ninth, allowing everything to pass without making the least attempt to stop them. The Unknowns added two in the eighth and one in the ninth, winning the game by the remarkable score of 14 to 13.

Toward the latter part of the game it looked as if the Kams would win in spite of everything that could be done, but when they came to bat in the ninth the players struck at everything that came along, and made plain the general feeling that tampering had been made somewhere along the line.

Almost every one in the grand stand thought the game was sold, and so expressed themselves without qualification. It does not speak well for the Kams to play as listless a game as they did on Saturday, and, if the game was not sold, it looked a good deal like it.

If the Kams had won Saturday's game, and they could have done so beyond question if they desired, the last chance of the Unknowns getting even with the Stars would have gone by the board, likewise all chance of winning the championship. The series will close next Saturday, the Stars and Unknowns contesting. If the Unknowns win that game the standing of the two clubs will be equal and a deciding contest will be necessary to settle the champion-

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Dr Rodgers Advocates Such an Institution in Honolulu.

MR. EDITOR:—The Board of Health, acting on the report of the Government physicians, has decided the acute intestinal disease of which several persons have recently died in Honolulu to be genuine Asiatic cholera. Whether or not we are to have a severe epidemic no one can tell. If we are, we have a very serious and trying time before us—one that will test the intelligence, courage, self-control and philanthropy of this community, particularly the white portion of it, as they have never been tested before. We shall need the continuous services of a considerable number of physicians and of a much larger number of nurses. In the matter of physicians, we are pretty well off as regards both number and qualifications, but where are the nurses to come from?

The proper care of cholera patients demands the highest grade of qualifications in the nursing line. Kindness and good intentions, even when combined with a considerable degree of aptitude, are by no means all that are required. These qualifications need to be supplemented by knowledge and experience that can only be obtained by a thorough and systematic training. The hospital has two or three nurses who fulfill these requirements, and there may be in the community outside a few, but a very few others. But what would half a dozen of even the best trained nurses be in the presence of a general epidemic of cholera?

This brings us to the very pertinent question: Why should institutions or individuals who require this kind of service be compelled to go to the trouble, expense and delay of sending abroad and importing it from places thousands of miles away?

Can we not and ought we not, for if we can we certainly ought to have a training school of our own. There may be some difficulties in the way, as there are usually difficulties in the way of almost everything really worth accomplishing, but I know of none in the present case that cannot be readily overcome.

It is admitted that such training as is required can only be given in a general hospital of sufficient size to furnish the necessary amount and variety of experience. We have such a hospital in Honolulu, well equipped and in charge of competent medical men. If these gentlemen feel unable to undertake all the extra labor required to carry out the proposed plan, other physicians will doubtless be willing to assist by giving lectures and imparting instruction upon special topics connected with the required training. If the additional duties thrown on the hospital staff necessitate additional pay, let them have it, the amount cannot be large, and the well known liberality of this community can be depended upon to supply the means.

The board of hospital trustees embraces a considerable number of our most intelligent and public-spirited citizens, and this matter is earnestly commended to their favorable consideration as being both desirable and feasible.

C. T. RODGERS, M. D.
Honolulu, Aug. 26, 1895.

It Was Not Cholera.

An old native named Pakeli died yesterday afternoon of heart disease. He had been ailing for over a year.

Advantage was taken of the cholera scare to spread false rumors about the old man's demise, some making and persisting in the claim that cholera took him off. Deceased resided in Koolau but was stopping on Smith street while in the city.

Health Agent Reynolds examined thoroughly into the case and found heart disease the cause of death, no symptoms of cholera having been developed.

Hilo Electric Plant.

Among other important documents which the S. C. Allen took to the Coast was an order for the Hilo electric plant. L. Turner who came down on the last Claudine, is one of the prime movers in establishing the new enterprise and the order for a 500-light plant was placed with a San Francisco firm yesterday through Theo. H. Davies & Co. Unless something unforeseen happens to prevent, it is anticipated that electric lights will shine in Hilo on or before January next.

Work has commenced on the new fishmarket. Gangs of men are actively engaged in putting in stalls. Only the middle portion of the building will be utilized at present.

WROTHY FISHERMEN.

Ten Natives From Molokai Not Allowed to Leave Town.

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, two trim looking whale boats, rigged with sails came quietly up to the fishmarket. They contained five men each, including the captain, who had come all the way from Molokai with loads of fish to sell. Little did they think of cholera as they sailed into the harbor.

The captain proceeded up town to purchase provisions for the return trip. While away the sailors got wind of the fact that there was cholera in town. This of course frightened them every much, but they determined to get rid of their fish before starting for home; so they emptied the boats, received their money, hoisted sail preparatory to departure and sat down to await the captain.

The captain proceeded up town to purchase provisions for the return trip. While away the sailors got wind of the fact that there was cholera in town. This of course frightened them every much, but they determined to get rid of their fish before starting for home; so they emptied the boats, received their money, hoisted sail preparatory to departure and sat down to await the captain.

Their native characteristics were bound to show, and they confided to a friend at the fishmarket that they were going to run away on account of the cholera. They did not want to remain in town for a long time, which they must surely do if the police authorities should hear of their presence. True, in his turn, to native characteristic, the confident whispered the fact to some close friend, whom he told to keep the matter secret. Very soon it was being whispered around all over the fishmarket, and Lieut. Holi, who was on the scene buying fish, overheard the conversion of one of the natives. He reported at once to headquarters. Captain Parker and a posse of policemen went to the fishmarket and found the men about to leave. They were told to vacate their boats, which were given in charge of officers. No arrests were made. The men were very wrothy and said so in plain language. The boats were removed to the boat landing and put in charge of an officer.

Said one of the men to Captain Parker as they were walking up street: "You police officers were very lucky. In a few minutes more we would have been beyond your reach."

Captain Parker politely told him that if he had been a few minutes late, he would have taken a whale boat with five of his men and given chase immediately. In case that they did not stop, he would have fired at them. This announcement somewhat dampened the spirits of the sailor. He began complaining about the circumstances of the families of the different men. They were in very destitute circumstances and dependent upon the money obtained from their fishing for a living. He said it was absolutely necessary that they should return at once. It has not been decided what shall be done with the men. In the meantime strict watch is being kept over the boats, to see that the men do not go of their own accord.

Making Idols.

A little unnecessary excitement has been aroused lately by the discovery that some Birmingham metal manufacturers have been making idols to be worshiped by the heathen in India. They probably executed orders for which they were well paid, and it was hardly their business to stipulate that their wares should be used for ornaments only. Besides, before we are too hard on the heathen, we should remember that if their idols of gold and silver were melted down and sent to the mint they would reappear disguised as coin of the realm and a good many Christians would worship them then.—Iron Age.

Boat Clubs in Training.

The Myrtle Boat Club crews will leave for Pearl City next Saturday, the Leilanis following on Tuesday. The Leilanis have not yet decided on a time of leaving but it is thought they will go about the end of the present week. The members have been keeping very quiet about the matter and no one seems to know anything about it. A prominent member said last night, "Every one knows when the Myrtles and the Leilanis are going to Pearl City, but we have succeeded in keeping our mouths closed so far."

A Sure Preventative.

At the beginning of the cholera scare a well known gentleman of the city went into one of the drug stores of the city and asked for a bottle of carbolic acid. The article having been handed to him, he asked, "Do you take a teaspoonful or a tablespoonful of this in a tumbler of water every hour?"

The druggist answered, "My dear sir, if you take that you will never have cholera."

The druggist's theory is that the gentleman was absent-minded.

Visiting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Charles L. Carter, widow of the late Hawaiian Commissioner who was killed in the uprising against the Hawaiian Republic, her brother, R. C. Scott, and Arthur Wilder, a cousin, are in Chicago. The party are visiting America for rest and recreation.

FILTHY CHINESE HOTEL.

Worst Place Yet Found is on Beretania Street.

Numerous complaints were telephoned from the vicinity of Beretania and Pensacola streets yesterday afternoon, regarding disagreeable odors which emanated from a Chinese lodging house at that place. Captain Parker and several officers went to the place immediately, and there found one of the filthiest locations met with since the beginning of the cholera scare. The house and grounds are leased by a Chinaman called Tai Kee, who keeps a kind of an all-nationalities hotel. Natives, Japanese and Chinamen, about a hundred and fifty in number, hold forth at the place.

The captain proceeded up town to purchase provisions for the return trip. While away the sailors got wind of the fact that there was cholera in town. This of course frightened them every much, but they determined to get rid of their fish before starting for home; so they emptied the boats, received their money, hoisted sail preparatory to departure and sat down to await the captain.

As soon as the officers reached it they discovered reasons for the numerous complaints, in the sickening odors which came from the place. In the back yard and almost hidden from view by rotten boards, was a kind of a pool, into which had been allowed to flow refuse water of all kinds. When Captain Parker stuck a stick into it to test its depth he was almost overcome. The officers at once proceeded to tear up the boards which concealed from view this hole of concentrated disease. The Chinese proprietor made strenuous objection to the action, but subsided into submission when the police station was suggested. Men were at work all afternoon cleaning up the place.

In connection with the lodging house, it turned out later that the license for keeping such had expired five months ago. Upon being asked to show a renewed license, Tai Kee said it had been lost and could not be found anywhere. Those persons who have passed by Pensacola street and Beretania will recall a very neat looking place on the corner. The looks are deceiving as was proven yesterday.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEET.

POPULAR SCHOOL ON MAUI.

No Decision Reached as to Sending Claudine to Coast.

COMMITTEE REPORT THIS MORNING.

Government May Not be Able to Render Assistance—Date of Lifting the Quarantine Uncertain—Motion Lost to Petition the Government to Send Steamer.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting on Saturday morning to consider the advisability of chartering the steamer Claudine for the purpose of sending the mail to the United States.

The meeting was well attended, and, after discussing the matter, Messrs. C. M. Cooke, J. F. Hackfeld and M. Hyman were appointed a committee to wait on the Government and business men and ascertain what each body would do toward defraying the expenses of the trip, the committee to report Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

F. A. Schaefer, chairman, called the meeting to order and briefly outlined the object.

C. M. Cooke said that the Mono-wai took only a pencil memorandum of the situation, and when the steamer reached San Francisco it would be heralded all over the world that this was an infected port. He learned that the Claudine could be chartered, and he favored a petition requesting the Government to send a steamer to San Francisco.

Mr. Schaefer stated that the Wilder S. S. Company was paid \$300 a day when the Claudine was last chartered by the Government. She was absent twenty-four days at a cost of \$7200. The speaker said that even at this rate the charter was unprofitable.

If it was decided to send the steamer, it would be a good plan to postpone her departure until today.

T. F. Lansing, a member of the Board of Health, said that the period of incubation for cholera was from three to six days; he could not say when the quarantine would be lifted.

W. F. Allen stated that he saw Ministers Smith and King and they both favored the postponement of the trip until today, both saying that the Board might be in a position to declare the quarantine off.

Mr. Schaefer said that Minister Hatch was in doubt about the Government rendering assistance, as there was no appropriation for that purpose.

To learn the sense of the meeting, C. M. Cooke moved that the Chamber send a petition to the Government recommending that a steamer be chartered to carry the mail to San Francisco; after much discussion in which Messrs. Walker, Giffard, Eua, E. C. Macfarlane, Atherton and others took part, the motion was lost.

T. R. Walker moved that a committee of three be appointed to make inquiries and report. Carried.

Before the meeting adjourned, S. B. Rose, the secretary of the steamship company, stated that the Claudine could be had but he could not name the price at that time. The company would like to have a decided answer as soon as possible.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL

Board of Health Selects Immigration Depot.

A short meeting of the Board of Health was held Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was decided to use the immigration depot as a cholera hospital, where persons affected with the dreaded disease will be removed at once. The project of using part of the quarantine station as a cholera hospital was totally abandoned, it being unwise to expose to cholera the five hundred odd immigrants now at that place. The immigration depot will be put in good condition at once and the walls of the buildings whitewashed.

The matter of burying bodies within the city limits was also discussed. It was finally decided that in the future no bodies shall be buried within the city limits. The present burying grounds were considered to be in an over crowded condition and unsafe to the health of the city's population.

After the meeting the members repaired to the quarantine station where a more thorough investigation was made. Everything was found in the very best of condition and the health of the immigrants good.

The San Francisco Call says the Hawaiian Islands has become a more thriving object of interest on the Pacific Coast than the sea serpent on the Atlantic.

Interesting Talk on the Progress of the Institution

Mr. Abbott Is Here to Attend Summer School Convention—Tennis a FAVORite Exercise—Notes

In a pleasant chat with a representative of this paper yesterday, Mr. Abbott, one of the teachers at Lahainaluna school, Maui, now in the city to attend the Summer School Convention, spoke very interestingly upon the institution of which he is a member.

"Our attendance at Lahainaluna last year," said Mr. Abbott, "was a slight decrease of the previous one, which fact I attribute to political troubles on the islands. According to present indications the attendance this year will be between sixty and seventy."

"Of course, the majority of pupils at Lahainaluna are native boys, and bright fellows they are, too. The majority of them come from Maui, but Kona, Hawaii, furnishes a goodly number every year. The Kona boys prove to be energetic and faithful students. They keep the Maui contingent on the alert at all times."

"We are trying to boom athletics at Lahainaluna, being of the opinion that development of the physical should go hand in hand with mental power. It has been an idea of mine to introduce tennis among the scholars. I consider this the very best exercise which could possibly be given them. Naturally agile and quick of thought and action, they would develop great talent for the game. The only obstacle in the way is the fact that the boys are poor and tennis outfit costly. If some establishment in the States will furnish the requisite articles at a very low rate, I shall try to make arrangements to obtain such."

"We are all enthusiastic over Lahainaluna, and shall do everything possible to keep the school up to the highest mark."

MORE INTEREST IN ARMENIA.

Lahaina Union of Practical Progress Asks For It.

Petition Circulated by Secretary Abbott Desires Hawaii to Make a Good Showing

Osmer Abbott, the progressive teacher of Lahaina, is in the city and will remain to attend the summer school conference to be held the first of September.

Mr. Abbott is also doing a good work in his capacity as secretary of the Lahaina Union for Practical Progress, by awakening an interest in the amelioration of the barbarous conditions existing in Armenia. The Lahaina Union is circulating the following petition, which is similar to the petition sent out by Secretary Vrooman, of the National Union.

To THE RT HON. THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, THE RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR, THE RT. HON. WILLIAM GLADSTONE AND THE RT. HON. JAMES BRYCE, M. P.

Whereas, We have learned from unimpeachable sources that the inhabitants of the eastern portion of Turkey, including what is commonly known as Armenia, have been and are still great sufferers from governmental injustice, misrule and apathy, which conditions culminated in recent barbarous massacres that regarded neither age nor sex, and

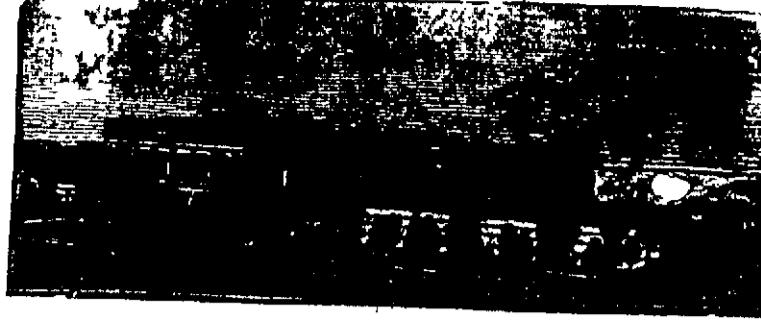
Whereas, We are convinced by past history and present conditions, together with the attempt of the Turkish government to conceal the facts of the crimes committed against humanity, that there is no hope whatever that Turkey will originate or execute any measures of reform or do anything to ameliorate the conditions of the oppressed and suffering people in the region named, and we are convinced that there is no ground for hope that her promises now for future reforms will be of more value than those repeatedly made heretofore and as repeatedly broken.

Therefore, We would individually and collectively, as citizens of the Hawaiian Republic, and in the name of an outraged humanity, respectfully and earnestly petition you that you entreat the government of Her Majesty, to provide at once for Eastern Turkey a safe and just government which shall not be dependent for its integrity and continuity upon the will of the Sultan or any of his subject counsellors. We make this petition, believing that Turkey by her repeated acts of barbarity has forfeited all right to be regarded or treated with as a civilized nation.

It is hoped that the signatures obtained in Hawaii may make a good showing for the country as compared with the United States. In this city the matter has been taken up by the pastors and it is anticipated that a meeting will be held in the Central Union church on or about the 11th at which instructions will be given concerning the people of Armenia will dwell upon. It is quite evident that the Lahaina Union for Practical Progress means to make its felt out side the confines of the district borders.

The San Francisco Call says the Hawaiian Islands has become a more thriving object of interest on the Pacific Coast than the sea serpent on the Atlantic.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—
DR. F. F. Medical Off. DR. G. A. BUGGLES, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARE, Business Manager

PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are spacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES

DR. L. C. LANE San Francisco DR. R. H. PLUMMER San Francisco
DR. H. H. MAY San Francisco DR. H. W. WOOLLEY San Francisco, and Oakland
DR. ROBERT MCLEAN San Francisco Hospital
DR. S. T. TITUS San Francisco DR. W. H. TUOMEY San Jose
DR. G. A. SHURTLEFF, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum

San Francisco, San Francisco, San Jose

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FINANCES OF NEW ZEALAND.

Annual Subsidy of £20,000 to the Canadian-Australian Line.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA

Financial Statement Presented by Colonial Treasurer Ward—Many Progressive Measures Advocated—San Francisco Line an Important Connection.

AUCKLAND, (N. Z.), Aug. 9.—The most important political event of the month has been the delivery of the financial statement by the Hon. J. G. Ward, Colonial Treasurer, in the House of Representatives, on July 30. Since that time the proposals made by the government have evoked much public discussion, and the debate in the House of Representatives will probably be somewhat protracted. It is already quite certain that Ward has made a series of mistakes in his customs proposals, that he will have to abandon the principal portions of the proposed reciprocal treaties with South Australia and Canada, and will have to largely modify the proposed customs charges.

The revenue for the year ended the 31st March, 1894, amounted to £4,653,038; the revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1895, amounted to £4,281,995, showing a falling off of £371,048. When Ward made his statement last in 1894 a considerable portion of the financial year had elapsed, and he could see that the revenue of the previous year would not be realized. His estimate therefore was £4,235,000, exclusive of £117,800 to be received to provide for the accretions of sinking funds payable during the year. The actual receipts were £4,281,995, or £46,995 more than the estimate. The balance stood thus—Customs showed a falling off of £30,215; beer duty, £98 10s 1d; railways, £17,251. In the following departments there were increases—Stamps, £39,225.

The proposal of the Colonial Treasurer with regard to the Vancouver mail service is, that New Zealand shall subsidize the line to the extent of £20,000 per annum. There is likely to be considerable opposition to this, on the ground that in the present state of our finances, we cannot spare so large an amount, in addition to what the San Francisco service costs us.

CANADIAN-PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

To enable trade between Canada and New Zealand to be successfully carried on it is advisable that regular steam communication between the two countries should be established. With this view an agreement between the Canadian-Pacific Steamship Company and the government will be submitted to the House for its approval. The line of steamers at present running between Canada and Australia has been subsidized for a period of about eight years by the Canadian government; also for a shorter period by the New South Wales government. It is proposed that a line of steamers shall run either to Auckland or Wellington; and, in return for a monthly service, to be conducted with a view to necessary expedition and accommodation, touching at Fiji and Honolulu, to give to the company a subsidy of £20,000 per annum for a period of years to be fixed. I believe that the advantage, direct and indirect, which will be gained by the colony if this proposal is given effect to, will more than warrant this outlay. The whole sum, £20,000, cannot in any case be a direct loss to the colony, as the line of steamers so subsidized will carry mail matter upon which, under ordinary circumstances, we would have to pay upon. The advantages of such a service in developing our tourist traffic cannot be overestimated. With the establishment of this service, it is not intended to abandon or weaken our support to the San Francisco line, which gives us an important connection with America. Our policy is to have a fortnightly connection from New Zealand by the two lines to America and Canada respectively. In order to prevent the concessions upon the duties between the two countries and the proposed subsidy to the line of steamers between Canada and New Zealand being provided for out of our present revenue, I propose to make up from £10,000 to £20,000 per annum by a readjustment of the death duties. So far as I can learn, New Zealand is the only colony where property devolving upon a widow or widower is exempt from succession duty, and I believe there is no such exemption in England at the present day. As the law here now stands, all property devolving upon a widow or widower is absolutely exempt, and where either take a life estate in property yielding a yearly income of less than £500, the duty is postponed until the death of the life tenant. In comparison with other countries this appears to me to be much too liberal. I propose (1) to exempt all estates under £300; (2) subject to such exemption to abolish the exemption on all property devolving upon a wife or husband absolutely; (3) and in order to determine the rate of duty that all property disposed of by will, settlement, gift or family arrangement, be aggregated as in England. An amendment of the Deceased Persons Estates Act, 1881, will be introduced so as to give effect to the above proposals. Independent of the fact that it is desirable to provide for loss of revenue by the admission of certain articles from Canada free, I see no reason why, where valuable legacies have been left, they should escape taxation which they do not escape in other countries.

PACIFIC CABLE.

The important question of establishing the Pacific cable by an all British route to Canada and England has engaged the attention of the government during the recess. The matter pro-

ceeds somewhat slowly owing to the fact that several countries are interested with New Zealand in the establishment of this line via the Pacific, and joint attention is necessarily required. The Canadian government are very much in earnest in their desire to have their country connected with the colonies by a cable touching at the Pacific islands en route. The matter is one of much importance to New Zealand. At the present time, as hon. members are aware, our cable connection crosses a number of territories outside the British empire, and in the event of war the maintenance of communication through so many countries would be greatly impeded. Owing to the isolated position we occupy, there probably is no country to which, in this respect, war would be of more serious consequence. This fact renders it all the more necessary we should do all in our power to hasten the establishment of the Pacific cable, quite independent of the commercial advantages thereof. It is proposed to ask the House to assent to the necessary legislation to give the government power to co-operate with Canada and the other countries interested in pushing forward this project. A careful analysis of the cost and commercial possibilities resulting from the establishment of such a cable demonstrates that it would not involve any heavy contribution or responsibility on the part of New Zealand. I feel sure that hon. members on both sides of the House will recognize the importance of our endeavoring to remedy the unfortunate position of affairs which might, should an emergency arise, result in seriously affecting the industries of New Zealand.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

I feel sure that it will be gratifying to all in this colony to know that a tariff treaty has been arranged (subject to the approval of the legislatures of both colonies) between Canada and New Zealand. The main features of the treaty are that some of our great staple products will be admitted into Canada free. Under the proposals a considerable extension of trade may be looked for in the products brought forth by country settlers, as well as of trade generally in the colony. As soon as the necessary preliminaries to confirm the proposal have been completed there will be a free market between Canada and New Zealand for wool and woollen manufactures, etc.

The Canadian Dominion is within twenty days' steam of New Zealand. In considering the proposal as submitted by me, I would ask hon. members to recognize that the country with which we propose to enter into this tariff treaty has a population of some five millions, and as the years go on, the two countries must, as a result of this friendly interchange of trade, reap mutual and lasting benefits. I would ask hon. members to give to this important proposal, this briefly sketched above, their most careful and impartial consideration, recognizing that any expansion of the market for New Zealand products means increased national prosperity. With our land settlement, and with our increased productive powers going on apace it is absolutely essential to enable our country to prosper, that fresh markets should be found in other countries for our products. We propose now to begin with two great British dependencies, and I sincerely hope the movement will be supported with spirit and enterprise by our fellow colonists in all parts of the country.

NEW BICYCLE RECORD.

Manager Paris Goes Wheeling About the Volcano Pit.

G. H. Paris, business manager of the Gazette Company, made a new bicycle record during his recent trip to Hilo and the volcano. Mr. Paris left Hilo at 8:17 Wednesday morning, starting out on his wheel over roads deep with mud from rains of the previous day. For the first fifteen miles the mud was so thoroughly in evidence as to necessitate stopping every ten minutes to clear the chain. The seventeen and a half miles run to Mason's had been made by 10 o'clock, and after a stop of thirty-three minutes the Volcano House was reached at 12:17, the riding time for the thirty-one miles from Hilo to the volcano being three hours and twenty minutes.

On Thursday he set out across the lava bed riding most of the way to the edge of the crater. Returning from the pit, the horse hitching place was made in five minutes; the one and one-half miles across the lava to the road leading out of the crater in sixteen minutes; thence to the Volcano House in fourteen minutes—total time from pit to Volcano House, thirty-five minutes. The Volcano House was left at 3 p. m., Grossman's place, 12½ miles, reached in forty-three minutes and thence on to Hilo making one other stop. The riding time for the entire distance was two hours.

The ride over the lava beds was the first ever attempted on a bicycle owing to fear of puncturing wheels. Mr. Paris rode an 18-pound Columbia and neither the wheel or the tires showed any signs of wear for having been put over such unusual paths.

Sent it to His Mother in German.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Iowa, says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50 cent bottles for sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents for H. I.

The important question of establishing the Pacific cable by an all British route to Canada and England has engaged the attention of the government during the recess. The matter pro-

REFUSED TO TAKE THE MAIL.

Steamer Monowai Would Have No Connection With the Shore.

PEOPLE ARE INDIGNANT OVER IT.

Authorities Agreed to Waive Formality of Entry and Allow Passengers for Honolulu to Land—Captain Carey Changed his Mind and Went Away.

The Monowai arrived at 9 o'clock Friday morning one day late from the antipodes. She anchored outside, and Captain Carey refused to come in when informed of the existing situation here.

United States Consul Mills and W. M. Giffard, agent of the steamship company, went out to the steamer in a shore boat and, at a distance of a hundred feet or more, explained to the captain how matters stood in the city.

Captain Carey came to the conclusion that he would have no connection with the shore, and that no freight or passengers would be landed or received. It was generally conceded that the vessel would take the mail, the steamship agents suggesting so to do if the authorities would waive the formality of an entry at the custom house. The matter was discussed by the Cabinet and Collector Castle and the concession agreed to. Announcement was then made that the steamer would leave at 2 p. m. and take the mail, the time for closing being set at 11 o'clock in order to properly fumigate the matter.

Mr. Giffard later offered another suggestion—under the same condition regarding entry, that passengers for Honolulu would be landed. Another conference of the Cabinet was held and the requisite permission obtained.

In the meantime the mails were fumigated and all ready to be sent out to the steamer. Consul Mills and representatives of the steamship company again went out to the ship in the Bennington's cutter to apprise Captain Carey of the decision of the Government in the premises, but were surprised with the information that the captain had changed his mind and no mail would be taken. This course was decided on in order to escape possible quarantine when the Monowai reached San Francisco, and about 11:30 the vessel left for the Coast.

Consul Mills wanted to send a telegram to his government, but Captain Carey refused to take it, and the Consul had to be content with dictating a few words to Purser Bendall.

The telegram to the United States Government, shouted by Consul General Mills to the purser of the Monowai ran something like this: "Cholera reported. Several deaths. No cause for alarm. Every possible precaution being taken to prevent spread. Steamer refuses to take mail." If the wind didn't deal unkindly with the intonations of Consul Mills' voice, there is no knowing what this dispatch may grow into by the time it reaches San Francisco. The gentlemen who accompanied the Consul remarked that the people on the steamer looked at him as if he were an enlarged cholera germ.

Regarding the captain's responsibility in leaving without the mails, the agents of the line state that the regulations of the company are very strict, and in matters of this kind the captain is "very much the captain of his ship." The company is not under contract with the Government to carry the mails.

It is but justice to state that neither the pilot, health officer, agent of the steamship company or others went aboard the Monowai. There were only three passengers for this port.

The community was very much disappointed in not being able to get letters and papers off, and many expressions derogatory to Captain Carey were made.

Sixteen of the passengers that had intended leaving by the Monowai have booked by the S. C. Allen, which vessel sailed on Monday.

Nestle's Milk Food for a time has, during 25 years, grown in favor with both doctors and mothers throughout the world, and now enjoys not only the confidence of the trade for its quality, but the confidence of infants, which, with the largest percentage of infants, it gives strength and stamina to resist the weakening effects of bad weather, and has saved the lives of thousands of infants. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food. NESTLE & CO., Sole Agents, 22 Murray St., N. Y.

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Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

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LEWIS & CO.,
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FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.



Steamships will leave for and arrive
from San Francisco, Vancouver and
Sydney on the following dates, till the
close of 1895.

AB. AT HONOLULU LEAVES HONOLULU
FM. SAN FRANCISCO FOR SAN FRANCISCO
OR VANCOUVER OR VANCOUVER

On or About On or About

Warrimoo... Aug. 24 Monowai... Aug. 22

Mariposa... Aug. 25 Miowera... Aug. 31

Australia... Sept. 3 Rio Janeiro... Sept. 6

Coptic... Sept. 13 Australia... Sept. 19

Monowai... Sept. 24 Warrimoo... Oct. 2

Australia... Sept. 30 Australia... Oct. 2

Australis... Oct. 21 Obra... Oct. 6

Werrimoo... Oct. 24 Morrisia... Oct. 17

Alameda... Oct. 24 Miowera... Nov. 1

China... Oct. 29 Coptic... Nov. 6

Australis... Nov. 15 Warrimoo... Dec. 2

Miowera... Nov. 24 City Peking... Dec. 6

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Warrimoo... Dec. 24 Miowera... Jan. 1

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Meteorological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY. PUBLISHED
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Tides. Sun and Moon.

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FM. SAN FRANCISCO FOR SAN FRANCISCO
OR VANCOUVER OR VANCOUVER

On or About On or About

Warrimoo... Aug. 24 Monowai... Aug. 22

Mariposa... Aug. 25 Miowera... Aug. 31

Australia... Sept. 3 Rio Janeiro... Sept. 6

Coptic... Sept. 13 Australia... Sept. 19

Monowai... Sept. 24 Warrimoo... Oct. 2

Australia... Sept. 30 Australia... Oct. 2

Australis... Oct. 21 Obra... Oct. 6

Werrimoo... Oct. 24 Morrisia... Oct. 17

Alameda... Oct. 24 Miowera... Nov. 1

China... Oct. 29 Coptic... Nov. 6

Australis... Nov. 15 Warrimoo... Dec. 2

Miowera... Nov. 24 City Peking... Dec. 6

Coptic... Nov. 28 1895.

Warrimoo... Dec. 24 Miowera... Jan. 1

City Peking... Dec. 23

Temperature corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

First quarter of the moon on the 26th at 7 hr. 12 min. p.m.

Tides. Sun and Moon.

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